

August 22, 1974

## CONGRESSIONAL

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onstration project. More recently, local units have been cooperating with government agencies in providing child care services. For example, a "Y" care center in San Francisco matches the Federal funds it receives through the San Francisco Department of Social Services; the "Y" in Aurora, Ill., operates a center under contract with the State.

## Other promotional efforts

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. has issued "Industry's Share in Day Care" and "Day Care, What and Why." The first of these promotional booklets outlines industry's role in helping to accelerate the development of more day care programs. The second summarizes the features necessary for a good program and describes briefly the different kinds of programs.

The Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association of San Francisco has devoted an issue of its "Small Business Reporter" to advising prospective operators of day nurseries on the necessary steps to follow in establishing such businesses.

## SELECTED REFERENCES ON DAY CARE

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Baltimore Regional Joint Board, Health and Welfare Fund. *The Facts: The Problem: The Solution*. Baltimore, Md.

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association. *Day Nurseries for Preschoolers*. Small Business Reporter, July 15, 1969.

Child Welfare League of America, Inc. *Child Care and Working Mothers: A Study of Arrangements Made for Daytime Care of Children*. Florence A. Ruderman. New York, 1963.

Day Care and Child Development Council of America, Inc. *Resources for Day Care: A List of Publications*. Washington, September 1972 (bi-monthly supplements to be issued).

Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Preventive Medicine Administration, Maternal and Child Health Services. *Choosing Child Day Care: A Guide for Choosing Child Care in a Part-Day or Full-Day Center*.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. *Day Care: What and Why*. 1972. *Industry's Share in Day Care*. 1971.

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U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Children's Bureau, and U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Labor Standards Administration, Women's Bureau. *Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers in the United States*. Seth Low and Pearl G. Spindler. Children's Bureau Pub. No. 461-1968.

U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Women's Bureau. *Child Care Services Provided by Hospitals*. Bull. 295. 1970. *Day Care Services: Industry's Involvement*. Bull. 296. 1971. *Federal Funds for Day Care Projects*. Pamphlet 14. 1972.

Young Women's Christian Association, Resource Center on Women. *Child Care: A Plan That Works*. New York, 1972.

## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Children's Bureau, and U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Labor Standards Administration, Women's Bureau. *Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers in the United States*. Seth Low and Pearl G. Spindler. Children's Bureau Pub. No. 461-1968.

<sup>2</sup>Child Welfare League of America. *Child Care and Working Mothers: A Study of Arrangements Made for Daytime Care of Children*. Florence A. Ruderman. New York, 1963.

<sup>3</sup>March 1971 prelim Department of Health fare.

<sup>4</sup>Further details are Day Care Projects, I by the Women's Bureau Administration, Labor, 1972.

<sup>5</sup>Follow Through is supplement the gains dren who have participated preschool to their participation in intensive instructional psychological, social involvement services. I kindergarten and grades.

<sup>6</sup>See page 7 for 4-

<sup>7</sup>These are being 1

<sup>8</sup>U.S. Department Standards Administration. *Day Care Services: 1* Bull. 296. 1971.

<sup>9</sup>Center now called Cristus Attacks Children's Center.

<sup>10</sup>U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Labor Standards Administration, Women's Bureau. *Child Care Services Provided by Hospitals*. Bull. 295. 1970.

<sup>11</sup>Further information may be obtained from Associate Professor Bernard Greenblatt, School of Social Policy and Community Services, State University of New York, Buffalo, New York 14214.

<sup>12</sup>National Council of Jewish Women. *Windows on Day Care: A Report Based on Findings of the National Council of Jewish Women*. Mary Dublin Keyserling. New York, 1972.

## STRIP MINING IN ARIZONA

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, we have engaged in many discussions recently about the value of strip mining and its effect on people and the environment. It has been my contention that strip mining is necessary and it can be conducted in a manner which is not detrimental to the environment.

In Arizona we have a prime example of how such mining can provide jobs and how proper steps can be taken to restore and preserve the land.

On August 8, 1974, a member of my staff, Richard Thomas, toured the Peabody Coal Mines at Black Mesa on the joint use area of the Hopi-Navajo land in northeastern Arizona. In a memorandum to me, Mr. Thomas reports:

After touring the facility and inspecting it thoroughly from the ground and air, I wish to report that the company is doing an outstanding job of providing coal for electrical power generating plants at Page and near Bullhead City while also protecting the environment and providing high-paying jobs for Navajos.

On the latter point, the Black Mesa and Kayenta mines employ 204 Navajos who earn the United Mine Workers pay scale of between \$41 and \$50 per day for a 7½ hour day. Actually, some of the Indian employees earned as much as \$18,000 last year with overtime. One Navajo employed by the coal company had never earned more than \$600 annually prior to the opening of the mine.

Mr. President, Mr. Thomas found that the efforts to blend the facilities in with the terrain and the work to restore the mined land were extremely effective. Mr. Thomas described it this way:

From the air it would be very easy to completely overlook the mines, pipeline fa-

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begin that the land would be ruined and made uninhabitable. It appears to me that just the opposite has happened. Indians who were locked into poverty in the past now have the opportunity to earn middle class wages. The land is yielding the coal which our country needs, and it is being restored to a condition that is as good as—perhaps better—than before.

Mr. President, I have argued that it is possible for us to utilize the rich resources of this country and at the same time preserve the environment. It appears to me that this is being proven on the Black Mesa.

## THE CIA AND ITS INVOLVEMENT WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Mr. ABOUREZZK. Mr. President, in the August 19 Washington Post, Mr. Jack Anderson in his column reported the opposition of the Central Intelligence Agency to my amendment No. 1511 to the Foreign Assistance Act, which prohibits the use of U.S. foreign aid for assistance to any foreign police or security forces. This amendment was approved several days ago by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Certainly it is no news that the CIA relies on friendships with police or intelligence networks in other countries; however, it bears reiteration that the CIA is tightly involved, often through other U.S. agencies, with some of the most unpopular governments in the world. It is my strong opinion that we must start drawing the line on these relationships as we begin to actively use human rights as a factor in foreign policy decisions.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Anderson's article be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

CIA ADMITS USING FOREIGN POLICE  
(By Jack Anderson)

The Central Intelligence Agency has admitted in an extraordinary private letter to Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) that the agency has penetrated the police forces of friendly foreign countries.

The remarkable confession by CIA Director William Colby came in the course of a discreet but intensive lobbying effort to keep